The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2337. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

ADVICES FOUR DAYS LATER.

Reconstruction of the British Ministry.

THE GOVERNMENT REFORM BILL.

Warlike Omens from the Continent.

The Pope Demands the Evacuation of His Territories.

ARCHITOF OR LORD COWLEY UNFAVORABLE.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Cotton Improved—Breadstuffs Active—Consols 93 1-4.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. Tinney, which sailed from Liverpool at about 10½ o'clock on the 2d of March, arrived here early yesterday morning.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived out at Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, Feb. 27.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Several modifications had taken place in the British Cabinet. Mr. WALPOLE, the Home Secretary, and Mr. HARDY, the President of the Board of Trade, had resigned on account of differences of opinion with regard to the Reform bill. Mr. SOMERSET ESTCOURT was appointed to succeed to the Home Office, and Lord DERBY assumed to the Presidency (he has hitherto been Vice-President) of the Board of Trade. Lord NAAS will replace Mr. ESTCOURT as President of the Poor Law Board.

The *Daily News* says there were rumors of further secessions from the Cabinet, in which the names of the Marquis of SALISBURY and Mr. C. B. ADDERLEY were included.

In the House of Commons, on the 1st inst., Messrs. WALPOLE and HARDY both explained the reasons for their retirement from the Cabinet. As anticipated differences of opinion upon the Reform question caused their secession.

The reported resignation of the Marquis of SALISBURY is not confirmed on the 1st. His Lordship paid two visits to the Earl of DERBY, and remained in consultation a considerable time.

Lord LYNDHURST does not purpose going to Northumberland, as the occasion of his reelection, as there is not likely to be any opposition.

Mr. FITZMAURICE said the correspondence with the United States respecting the right of visit would probably be laid on the table in a few days. He also stated that negotiations with the French Government regarding the introduction of Indian Coolies into the French Colonies had been resumed.

A bill taxing the dock property of Liverpool, and thereby imposing increased burdens on shipping entering that port, was rejected.

Mr. LINDSAY, in a long speech upon the depressed state of the shipping interest, moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the cause. After some debate the motion was agreed to.

The subsidy granted to the Galway line is of £70,000 a year for semi-monthly trips. A correspondent states that these trips are to be distributed alternately between Boston and Norfolk—New-York being omitted from the schedule.

The English mail steamship *Prince Frederick William* got aground as she was entering Calais harbor during a storm. Three passengers were drowned; one of them was a Mr. J. B. HEATHER, of Canada. The vessel remained ashore, but hopes were entertained of getting her off.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of January show, as compared with January, 1858, when the commercial crisis was complete, the very large augmentation of £3,071,853, or 33 per cent., in the value of the exports. The chief increase was in cotton manufactures and metals.

It is stated that the offered guarantee of 5 per cent. to the Atlantic Telegraph Company is accompanied by a stipulation for its cessation whenever the line is not in working order.

The report that a bankruptcy petition had been entered against Mr. RANDOLPH CHURCH is confirmed, and the unfortunate man has been arrested.

In the House of Commons, on the 25th ultimo, Mr. KINNAIRD gave notice, that on the 8th of March he would call the attention of the House to the correspondence relating to the *Charles et Georges* affair, and would move for the papers relating thereto.

THE GOVERNMENT PLAN OF REFORM.

Bill Introduced by Mr. Disraeli—Points of the Bill—Opinions of the London Press—Ministerial Meeting.

THE BILL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. DISRAELI, in the House of Commons, upon the 28th ultimo, rose to explain and ask leave to introduce the promised Parliamentary Reform bill. The house was filled in every part. A large number of Peers occupied the gallery set apart for their use, and in their midst was Mr. DALLAS, the American Minister.] Mr. DISRAELI commenced by reviewing the history of the reform question since the cardinal events of 1832; and although he admitted the importance of population and property, he gave a variety of reasons why representation based upon these grounds would not answer, and contended that the principle of representation founded upon population was faulted, fallacious and entirely erroneous, and had nothing moral about it. The principles of the proposed Ministerial Measure he stated to be as follows: "In respect to boroughs, it is intended to create a new franchise, by conferring it upon those who derive £10 a year from Government, India or Bank stock, as well as upon those who had £50 for a year in a savings bank, pensions to naval, military and civil services to the amount of £20 a year, and dwellers in parts of houses paying a rent equal to 6s per week. The bill also proposes an educational franchise, by conferring votes upon the under graduates of all the universities, ministers of all religious denominations, (subject to regulations,) all members of the legal profession, registered medical men, and a certain class of schoolmasters. In respect of counties the bill proposes to establish identity of suffrage between the counties and the boroughs, and giving to the forty-shilling freeholder the right of voting for the borough in which he resides instead of voting for the county in virtue of that freehold. It is not proposed to fully disfranchise any place at present represented, but it is intended to reduce the representation of fifteen small boroughs from two to one member each, and to the fifteen seats so vacated—eight of them to certain counties, and the remaining seven to large boroughs not at present represented. All voting to be done by means of voting papers, and a register to be kept of all qualified voters. Mr. DISRAELI concluded by earnestly recommending the measure to the impartial consideration of the House. He was greeted with loud cheers at the termination of his speech, which occupied three-and-a-quarter hours in its delivery.

Several members forthwith proceeded to attack the bill, including Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr. BAINES, &c. Mr. DISRAELI said that Irish and Scotch bills would also be introduced. He fixed the 31st of March for the second reading of the bill.

OUTLINE OF THE BILL.

The following is the semi-official synopsis of the principal features of the new Reform bill:

QUALIFICATIONS.

1. Voters' Rights of voting in Counties and Boroughs defined.—Every male person of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who shall be entered in any of the county registers hereinafter specified, shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and to vote in the election of a member or members for the county, or if within the limits of a borough, then in the election of a member or members for such borough, in the case of qualification as a voter for such county or borough, unless the claim of such person shall be struck, and where in all other cases such person shall reside.

The qualifications above referred to are as follows:

2. Freeholds of Inheritance.—If he shall be beneficially entitled to an estate of inheritance in lands or tenements of any tenure, or any other hereditament, except freehold, of such clear yearly value as aforesaid, of not less than five pounds.

3. Copyhold or Customary Tenements.—Or shall be beneficially entitled to an estate for life or lives in lands or tenements of any tenure, or any such other yearly value as aforesaid, of not less than five pounds.

4. For Years.—Or shall be beneficially entitled to a term originally granted for not less than sixty years in lands or tenements of any tenure, of such clear yearly value as aforesaid, of not less than five pounds.

5. Leases for Less than Sixty Years.—Or shall occupy as tenant any such lands or tenements of the clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds.

6. Lodgers.—Or shall occupy any apartments in, or parcel of a house, whether furnished or unfurnished, for which he shall have paid a rent of not less than eight shillings per week, or per annum, to an amount of twenty pounds.

7. Annual Income from Personal Property.—Or shall be in the beneficial enjoyment of a yearly income arising from any personal property, (not to include any stock or share in the capital or funded debt, or any dividends or interest from the Parliamentary stocks or funds of the United Kingdom, or from the stocks, shares, or bonds of the East India Company, or of the Bank of England, standing in his own name, of not less amount per annum than ten pounds.

8. Income from Pensions, Superannuations, &c.—Or shall be in the beneficial enjoyment of an income arising from any pension, pay, or superannuation allowance, in respect of any past employment by such person in any department of Her Majesty's Navy, Military, East Indian, or civil service, and who shall no longer be permanently employed therein, amounting to not less per annum than twenty pounds.

9. Savings Bank Deposit.—Or shall hold, and shall be beneficially entitled to a deposit in some savings bank established in England or Wales under the provisions of the Act of the ninth year of His late Majesty (King George IV., cap. 92, to the amount of sixty pounds.

10. Educational Qualifications.—Or shall possess one or other of the qualifications following, that is to say:

Graduates.—Who shall be a graduate of any university in the United Kingdom.

Clergy of the Church of England.—Or an ordained priest or deacon of the Church of England.

Other Ministers.—Or a minister of any other religious denomination appointed either alone or with not more than one colleague, to the charge of any chapel or place of worship, and officiating as the minister thereof.

Barristers.—Or a barrister-at-law, or serjeant-at-law, in any of the Inns of Court in England, or a certificated pleader or conveyancer.

Attorneys and Solicitors.—Or a certificated attorney, or solicitor, or proctor in England and Wales.

Medical Profession.—Or a member of the medical profession, registered under the provisions of "The Medical Act," 1858.

Certificated Schoolmasters.—Or a schoolmaster holding a certificate from the Committee of Her Majesty's Council on Education.

11. Reserving Rights of Freemen, &c.—Or who shall be entitled to be registered for any county, city, or borough, in respect of any estate for life in freehold lands or tenements of which he shall be seized at the time of the passing of this act, or in respect of any qualification, as freeholder or burgage tenant, burgess, freeman, liveryman, or otherwise, reserved or defined in the 31st, 32d, 2d, 34th, and 35th sections of the act of the second year of the reign of His late Majesty King WILLIAM IV., cap. 45.

REGISTRATION AND OBJECTIONS.

IV. Tenant Occupiers may claim to be rated.—Every person occupying any lands or tenements in any county or borough shall have the same right to claim to be rated in the rolls of the county, as is given by the 6th section of the said act passed in the second year of the reign of his late Majesty King WILLIAM IV., and the provisions of the act passed in the 15th year of her Majesty, chapter 14, shall be applicable to all persons so claiming, except that the 20th day of December and the 24th day of June shall be the periods fixed in lieu of the 20th day of January and the 20th day of July respectively.

VI. Provision as to Joint ownership or occupation and to prevent undue splitting of votes.—Where any such premises shall be jointly owned or occupied by more persons than one, each of such joint owners or occupiers shall be entitled to be so registered in case the clear yearly value thereof, as aforesaid, shall be sufficient when divided by the number of such owners or occupiers, to give to each of such joint owners or occupiers, as the case may be, a sum of not less than the amount before specified, as constituting a qualification to vote in the case of such owners and occupier, respectively, but not otherwise; provided always, that no greater number of persons shall be entitled so be registered in respect of any freehold, copyhold or leasehold interest in the same premises than shall be equal to two voters for every single tenement or undivided plot of land, unless they shall have derived the same by descent, succession, marriage, or marriage settlement, devise, or conveyance as aforesaid, or unless they shall be *bona fide* engaged as partners carrying on trade or business thereon.

VII. Lodgers to make Claim Annually.—In order to entitle any person to be placed on any register of voters in respect of his occupation of apartments in, or the portion of any house, such person shall, on or before the twenty-fourth day of July in each year, send to the overseers of the parish or township in which such house shall be situate, a claim, according to the form numbered 5, in the schedule B to this act annexed, with the declaration therein contained, and signed and witnessed therein as required.

VIII. By clause LII. the payment of impending expenses of voters is declared illegal. It is worded as follows:

"It shall not be lawful for any candidate at any election to pay any money on account of the conveyance of any voter to the poll, either to the voter himself or to any other person; and if such candidate, or any person on his behalf, shall pay any money, or defray any money on account of the conveyance of any voter to the poll, such payment shall be deemed to be an illegal payment within the meaning of the 'Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854.'"

PARTIAL DISFRANCHISEMENT.

The following towns, at present having two representatives, are in future to return only one member: Honiton, Harwich, Richmond, Lymington, Knaresborough, Thetford, Evesham, Marlborough, Ludlow, Leominster, Malden, Tewkesbury, Totnes, Wells, Andover.

NEW CONSTITUENCIES.

Lancashire is to be formed into three divisions, the West Riding of Yorkshire into three divisions, Middlesex into two divisions—each division returning two members.

The following seven towns are to be constituted parliamentary boroughs, each returning one member: West Bromwich, Birkenhead, Burley, Stalybridge, Croydon, Grimsound, Hartlepool.

Boroughs which have overgrown their limits are to be [illegible]

Members holding offices of profit under the Crown are not to be required to vacate their seats on acceptance of [illegible]

The London papers of March 1st, abound in criticisms upon the bill. The *Daily News* hails the ministerial measure a crazy project. The *Advertiser* declaims against it as a preposterous and audacious measure. The *Herald* mildly insists that the bill has been framed in an impartial spirit, and offers a judicious settlement of a tedious controversy. That the extreme radical party should be disappointed, is no more than might have been expected. They desire not reform, but revolution, and the *Herald* thinks it rather remarkable that Lord JOHN RUSSELL should have lent them his influence. The *Post* says the bill pretty accurately corresponds to what Mr. DISRAELI promised the farmers that a Reform bill of his should be. It would, he told them, be made subservient to a restoration of Conservative influence in the House of Commons.

The *Post*, after objecting to some details, especially those in reference to freeholders residing in boroughs, adds: "We are at a loss to understand in what other manner such a bill is likely to operate, than to stimulate agitation for a new measure."

The *Times* hints that no doubt Mr. DISRAELI has left some of his work to be done by the House, and particularly by the diligent hands of his numerous antagonists.

Neither the House nor the nation could be expected to assent all at once to a sentimental scrapie, to disfranchising one single borough.

The *Times* supposes that the bill will at least be read a second time.

The Reformers, who have gathered so often about Mr. LOCKE KING, or any one who proposed any extension of the franchise, can scarcely oppose the second reading, unless they think it wiser to wait and agitate five or six years for a better.

The *Star* describes the bill as a compromise of party forces instead of being at least an installment of popular claims. Its authors have evidently calculated on curbing by Parliamentary support public dissatisfaction.

MEETING OF LORD DERBY'S SUPPORTERS.

The meeting of the Conservative party, called by Lord DERBY yesterday, was attended by upwards of two hundred members, and it was resolved that the bill presented by Mr. DISRAELI on Monday night should receive their support.

The *Times* says this gathering is certainly larger than it at obtained by any other statesman, or probably by the two Whig leaders combined.

The *Herald* speaks of the unanimity which prevailed at the above meeting.

The *Daily News* says that Lord DERBY stated that if upon the second reading or upon any main clause of the bill in Committee they found themselves in a minority, he should unhesitatingly advise the Queen to dissolve Parliament. Among the clauses whose rejection his lordship is said to have pointed out as fatal to the measure was that regarding the disfranchisement of the county votes of freeholders in towns. This is a challenge to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

STATE OF THE WAR QUESTION.

As Seen from England—State of the Money Markets—Aspect of Affairs in France—The Movement in Italy—Germany and Austria—Mission of Lord Cowley.

DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS—EVACUATION OF ROME.

On the 28th ult., in the House of Lords, the Earl of CLARENDON said: I wish to call the attention of the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to a discrepancy which appeared in the statements which were made on Friday night by the noble lord in that House and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in another place, the importance of which I think the noble lord will readily admit. On Friday night the Chancellor of the Exchequer said: "I have satisfaction in informing the noble lord and the house that we have received communications which give us reason to believe that ere long the Roman States will be evacuated by the French and Austrian troops, and that, too, with the concurrence of the Papal Government. Under these circumstances Lord COWLEY, who enjoys the entire confidence of her Majesty's Government, has repaired to Vienna in a confidential capacity. The house will not expect me to enter into details as to the precise character of his mission, or of the instructions which her Majesty has been pleased to give him. Enough for me to say that his mission is one of peace and conciliation." The only difference from this is that the French and Austrian Governments had determined to evacuate the Papal Territories, and that the Papal Government approved of their doing so; and that this was the impression produced upon the House of Commons is clear, from what was said immediately after by Lord JOHN RUSSELL. He said: "I rejoice to find that her Majesty's Government have taken that view of their position. (Hear.) I think it was an advantage which was not to be forgotten. But, in the next place, we have heard from the right honorable gentleman not only that declaration" [illegible] but that advantages have already flowed from the interposition which has taken place, [illegible] that it is the intention of those great powers to evacuate the Roman Territories—that it is also the intention of her Majesty's Government, through Lord COWLEY, to interpose at Vienna with such influence as in their opinion may be most conducive to the general peace." Now, that was, no doubt, the impression made upon the House, and as the Chancellor of the Exchequer took no steps either to contradict or to modify the view which Lord JOHN RUSSELL took of the statement, that impression remains. But a short time afterwards in this house the noble lord said, in answer to a question put by a right reverend prelate, "I have no objection to state that her Majesty's Government have received communications which give them reason to believe that within no distant period of time the armies of France and Austria will be withdrawn from the Papal States at the request of the Pontifical Government." The Chancellor of the Exchequer said they would be withdrawn with the "concurrence" of the Government of Rome, my noble friend says it will be at the "request" of the Pontifical Government. The discrepancy is quite clear, and may be of very great importance; because, if the French and Austrian Governments have agreed to withdraw their troops, and that the doing so is approved by the Pope, there is, of course an end of the question, and nothing remains to be done but to fix the time and the mode for the evacuation to be carried out. But if in the communication between the French and Austrian Governments, or between either of those Governments with the Papal Government, the Pope has simply expressed a desire that the troops may be withdrawn, the case assumes a very different aspect. *It is easy to prove that many contingencies might arise, and that Austria and France might not agree together with respect to the mode in which the evacuation should take place, or that one or either of them may impose conditions which one or other may think it inconsistent with his dignity to comply with, and this question may therefore linger on in the same state of suspension.* I will take the liberty, therefore, of asking precisely what is the exact nature of the information which has been received by the Government. I am the more anxious that no discrepancy on a point of fact shotuld take place, because the discussion which is to take place on Friday night, like the one which occurred on the first night of the session, will exercise a great influence on other countries, as it will show that men of all opinions in the Parliament of this country are desirous that the faith of treaties should be preserved inviolate. [Cheers.]

The Earl of MALMESBURY—I am glad, my lords, to have an opportunity of giving any explanation to my noble friend and the house which may be desired. But I think the observations of my noble friend with respect to the discrepancies between what was said by my right honorable friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer and myself in answer to the right reverend prelate on Friday, seem rather a case of a distinction without a difference. We meant exactly the same thing, and at that time *our knowledge was confined to the fact that the Papal Government had requested of its own accord, I believe, the evacuation of its territories by both the Austrians and French.* I said I believed, therefore, that before long that territory would be evacuated, and that was no great piece of credulity on my part; because *I cannot conceive that if a request were made by the Pontifical Government for the withdrawal of those troops, that they would hesitate for a single moment in doing so, as they would have no right whatever to stay after the Pope had requested their withdrawal.* Both the Chancellor of the Exchequer and myself were justified in saying that, having received information that the Pope had desired the evacuation of his territories, that evacuation would soon take place. *We had besides that received a general intimation from Austria that if the Pope desired the evacuation of those territories by her army she was ready to comply with the request.* We had also previously received from the French Government, as a general statement, that it was desirous to withdraw from Italy, and that if Austria would agree to withdraw, and if the Pope wished both to withdraw, France would have no objection to do so. Since I have made that statement the French Ambassador has called upon me, and he said that *the French Government is willing and anxious to withdraw the troops.* I conclude, of course, that Austria would do the same, inasmuch as sometime ago the Austrian Government stated what I have already stated to your Lordships. Of course, a movement of this importance cannot take place in a few days, and without some previous arrangement. With respect to these arrangements or conditions to which my noble friend has alluded, I am not in a position to inform your Lordships what progress has been made in settling them. The Pope has demanded the evacuation of his territories, and I can conceive no reason or excuse for the troops of those Powers remaining longer in the Papal States.

Lord BROUGHAM—I hope I may be allowed to ask the noble Lord a question which touches this country very nearly in more points than one—whether the armaments which are going on on the other side of the Channel, which are stated to have been going on for some time past, are such as would have taken place on the 1st of January? [illegible] Is it [illegible] that [illegible] on an all pretences, although nothing of the sort [illegible] first of January? [illegible] *My information to I hope and trust well grounded.* I have it from high authority, and not French authority only, that the state of the magazines and arsenals in France were such that great changes and great improvements were required in them for the purposes of defence. I should like to know whether my noble friend can give us any information on the subject?

Lord MALMESBURY—I cannot satisfy my noble and learned friend's curiosity with respect to the state of the magazines of France, and can only state what is the French Government say in respect to the reported preparations for war, and *they state that these arrangements have been carried on merely to fill up the usual requirements of military service, and that there is nothing special in these preparations to create any alarm in other countries.*

STATE OF THE MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 2, 1859.

DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE — *Tuesday Evening.*—Gloom once more overshadows the Stock Exchange, the most reassuring portion of the statements made by Ministers on Friday night having been officially explained away. The prospect of a ministerial crisis had likewise some effect. The chief prejudicial influence however was due a continuance of the large foreign sales of Lombardo-Venetian and French Railway shares. With the approach of the 6th of the month the demand for money has become more active. Few bills were discounted to-day below 2¼ ₩ cent.

On the Paris Bourse to-day the Three ₩ Cents. Rentes have fallen ½ ₩ cent. The Austrian Funds fell ½ ₩ cent. at Vienna yesterday. There were no gold operations at the Bank to-day.

TIMES CITY ARTICLE.—The English Funds opened this morning without alteration, but have since experienced a further relapse of more than ¼ ₩ cent.

The accounts from the Paris Bourse are still gloomy. After regular hours there was a tendency to increased heaviness. The Government Broker to-day bought £20,000 Consols for the Savings Banks. Those daily purchases have now been taking place with little intermission for more than three months, and it is estimated that they must have amounted to an aggregate of nearly £1,000,000. Money continues in fair demand at 2@2¼ ₩ cent.

In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon the rates on Austria have again advanced. Other places were about the same as last post.

ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The anticipations of a peaceful solution of existing difficulties, which prevailed in England at the departure of the *Arabia*, do not appear to have been participated in to any extent in France, or in other parts of Europe, where rumors of a warlike nature continued to prevail. The *Moniteur*, of the 27th, contained the following paragraph: "His Excellency, Cardinal ANTONELLI, announced on the 23d inst., by order of His Holiness, to their Excellencies, the Ambassadors of France and Austria near the Holy See, that the Holy Father, full of gratitude for the succor given him up to the present by their Majesties the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria, thought it his duty to inform them that henceforth his Government was strong enough to suffice for its own security, and to maintain peace in its States; and that consequently the Pope declared himself ready to enter into arrangements with the two Powers with a view to combine, within the shortest possible delay, the simultaneous evacuation of his territory by the French and Austrian armies."

On the same day the *Patrie* contained a notification—believed to have been inspired from official quarters—that the evacuation of the Roman States is far from being the main question on which peace or war is to depend; that in fact it is only the commencement of a solution, and would probably be sterile if other interests were not satisfactorily settled.

Opinion was divided as to the chances of Lord COWLEY's success at Vienna.

Large bodies of troops from Algiers continued to be landed at Marseilles. Sixteen batteries of artillery had likewise arrived at Marseilles. Each regiment of artillery in the French service was to be increased by two batteries.

It is stated that the accumulation of military stores and provisions at Marseilles was greater than at any period during the Crimean war. The extensive warehouses at the port of Joliette were crammed with military stores, and in the bake-houses they were making biscuits night and day.

A Paris telegram of the 28th says: "It is undoubtedly the case that the communication of the Pope to the two Powers, requesting the evacuation of his dominions, has caused great dissatisfaction here. The impression of the public is that the French Government does not intend the withdrawal of its troops from Rome. The general hope in the maintenance of peace is not shared by all persons here, and the belief is very strong that the Austrian Government will decline negotiations of any kind with Lord COWLEY respecting Italian affairs. As to the Moldo-Wallachian Principalities, I believe myself justified in stating that Austria does not intend to object to their union under one Prince."

It is stated that two boxes containing bombs similar to those used by ORSINI had been smuggled into Paris They were received by railway and addressed to the Princess MATHILDE, but being marked "to be left till called for," they were given up to some parties purporting to have come from her. The discovery was made on the reception of a third box which was sent to the Princess' residence.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent writes that whatever be the nature of Lord COWLEY's instructions, and whatever the result of his mission to Vienna, there seems to be a fixed opinion in Paris that the King of Sardinia and his Ministers are determined, without much scruple as to the means they employ, on dragging France into a war with Austria.

The correspondent of the *Herald* reports no change in the situation, and says that things look as threatening as ever.

It was reported in military circles that three divisions of the army of Paris are forthwith to march to Lyons.

The latest correspondence of the London journals says the chances of peace or war continued still the same. The debate in the English Parliament, however, on the war question, had produced an excellent effect.

A dispatch from Paris, of the evening of the 1st, says it was rumored that the French troops would immediately quit the Roman States, and that Lord COWLEY's first interview with the Emperor of Austria was not satisfactory.

In Commercial circles the uneasiness caused by the immense preparations for war was on the increase, and it was feared that unless news decidedly favorable to peace transpired by the 1st of March serious failures would occur.

There is a general rumor at Paris that Count CAVOUR is expected.

The Sardinian loan of two millions had not been taken, as was at one time expected, by the house of M. FOULD, at Paris. This is looked upon as an unfavorable symptom, since M. FOULD, as Minister of State, must possess opportunities of foreseeing if events are at hand that might render the speculation too hazardous.

The Paris Bourse on the 26th ultimo was buoyant, under the influence of the pacific assurances given in the English Parliament, but at the close prices were only a shade higher than on the preceding day. On the 28th the market was flat but steady. On the 1st inst. depression again prevailed, and a decline of nearly ½ ₩ cent. took place. The 3 ₩ cents closed at 67.50 for money and 67.60 for account.

The *Presse* remarks: "In the Irish Press a general feeling prevails that a collision in Italy is at hand. It can be readily conceived that the inhabitants of Ireland, a country so cruelly tried, should feel their hearts bound with joy at the idea of a war of independence being waged in any part of Europe."

The *Pays* expresses its satisfaction at the news given by the *Moniteur*, but puts the following case:

"On the invitation of the Pope the French and Austrian armies retire—the Austrians cross the Po, the last French battalions embark at Civita Vecchia. But let us suppose that disturbances break out; the position which Austria occupies upon the Po would enable them to resume their positions in the Legations before the tidings of the outbreak could be known in France. This would place France at a disadvantage. We are convinced that diplomacy, &c., &c."

Count WALEWSKI told the Corps Diplomatique at the usual *Friday's reception*, Feb. 25, that he had very sanguine hopes of the success of Lord COWLEY's mission. This speech I take to be a mere formal echo of the announcement said to have been made by the Emperor at the last court ball, that political matters had now entered upon a more tranquil phase.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, writing on Saturday evening, Feb. 26, says: "To-day the Council of Ministers was convoked and presided over by the Emperor. His Majesty informed the Council that the Apostolic Nuncio had officially demanded the recall of the French troops now occupying Rome, and that an affirmative reply had been given. His Majesty, in concluding his statement, used the following words: 'I have taken that resolution to abandon him to the chances which the obstinacy of his Government exposes him, in not following my disinterested counsels.'" The same correspondent says, that all persons who know the country, believe that if the French troops leave Civita Vecchia a revolution will break out in Rome, and that the 18,000 men who compose the Pontifical army will be powerless to suppress it.

The *Daily News* says that from the admissions elicited by the Earl of CLARENDON last night we now see why last week's ministerial explanations about France and Austria being about to leave the Papal States were received with incredulity in France. There had been no common consultation, no compact, nothing like a diplomatic transaction or event, to justify the announcement which last Friday evoked the cheers of the House.

The correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Paris on the evening of Feb. 25:

"The accounts from the provinces, and particularly from Marseilles, speak of the armaments going on with the same vigor. A letter from that city, dated yesterday, says that the accumulation of military stores and provisions for the army is greater at present than during any period of the war in the Crimea. The extensive warehouses at the port of the Joliette are crammed with military stores, and in the bakehouses they are making biscuits night and day. A detachment of 350 men, from the garrison of Arles, embarked at Marseilles on Wednesday last for Civita Vecchia, whence they proceed to Rome. I am informed that, in consequence of recent experiments made at L'Orient, as well as at Vincennes, the upper tier of guns in all French ships of war are to be rifled."

THE MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

A very painful sensation has been excited at Milan by the death, at the age of 29, of Signor EMILIO DANDOLO, son of the Count of that name. Signor DANDOLO distinguished himself in a manner worthy of the great name he bore, during the contests of 1848-'9. He was an officer of the Lombard Legion, and the close personal friend of MANARA, who died in his arms during the heroic defence of Rome, in which that gallant Legion made its last sacrifices to the cause of Italian independence. When he was forced to lay down the sword, Signor DANDOLO took up the pen for his country, and his book on the Lombard Legion and the Italian Revolution of 1849 has already achieved the rank of an authority. It was translated into English and published at London in 1850. The high qualities of Signor DANDOLO made him the centre of many hopes for his countrymen in this new crisis of their history, and his death assumed something of the proportions of a national calamity.

His funeral took place on the 22d inst., and was most numerously attended, some accounts say by 10,000, others by as many as 15,000 persons. Among these were a great number of ladies, who walked together in a body 400 strong, nearly all in mourning. The bier was borne by friends of the deceased, some of whom had fought by his side. A large garland of white and red camelias, forming, with the leaves, the Italian tricolor, was laid upon his coffin, and, at that moment, according to one letter, the air resounded with shouts of "*Viva l'Italia!*" "*Viva l'Indipendenza!*" The police did not offer any interference with the remarkable demonstration for which his funeral served as an occasion.

But numerous arrests and domiciliary visits took place in consequence immediately afterwards, and numbers of prisoners were conducted to the Castle and delivered over to a military commission. Several persons, however, upon whom the Government intended to have laid hands, fortunately succeeded in making their escape.

Preparations were being made on a large scale for the defence of Genoa and the Gulf of Spezzia.

A great number of deserters arrived daily at Genoa, and were immediately sent to Turin.

The Genoa *Gazette* announces that a collision had taken place between some Modenese soldiers and Sardinian peasants in the neighborhood of Sarzana. The soldiers pulled down a tri-colored flag which was hoisted on the frontier, and trampled it under foot. The following day 200 Modenese soldiers, with two pieces of cannon, made a demonstration on the frontier and removed the flag, which had been rehoisted. The peasants then assembled with arms, and some shots were fired on each side.

Among the persons who have lately emigrated to Piedmont are included the son of the Podesta of Milan, two functionaries, (*attachés* of the Archduke Governor,) several employés in the financial department, and even an officer of police.

The Council of Ministers has voted a resolution, to be submitted to the Grand Duke on his return, to the effect that extraordinary envoys should be sent to London and Paris to promise the neutrality of Tuscany, on condition that France and England shall guarantee the inviolability of the Tuscan territory in case of war.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has issued a decree for a levy of 1,400 men for active service.

Napoleon III. and Italy had been translated into Italian and sold by thousands.

FACTS FROM GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

Lord COWLEY arrived at Vienna on the 27th February; and a telegraphic dispatch from that city says that Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia was expected to arrive there on a special mission from Berlin.

Lord COWLEY presented his credentials on the 26th.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that people were so disgusted with the policy of the Emperor NAPOLEON that they loudly expressed a hope for war in order to end the present suspense.

Le Nord publishes a telegram stating that the projected diplomatic mission of Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM had been abandoned.

It is asserted that Baron HESS will shortly be raised to the dignity of Marshal, and in case it should be found necessary, he will be placed at the head of the Italian army.

Thirty-nine members of the Wurtemburg Chamber had issued a strong address, representing that the armaments in France were made with a view of establishing vassal states for the Napoleon dynasty. This is the view entertained generally by the German Radicals. Unless the Emperor abandons his war projects, it is asserted that the German Sovereigns will have no choice but to form a coalition against him.

A Paris correspondent of the *Independance*, of Brussels, in speaking of Lord COWLEY's mission to Vienna, says:

"The British Ambassador, it is stated, is to request Austria to make concession on three principal points: 1. The simultaneous evacuation of Rome and the Legations by the French and Austrian troops. 2. Reforms to be obtained from the Holy Father in spite of his resistance. 3. The abandonment by Austria of her treaties with the Italian Powers which assure her preponderance at Naples, Florence, Modena and Parma. It is added that Lord COWLEY, in accordance with the instructions of the Derby Cabinet, is to offer to place the Powers of the Italian Peninsula under a sort of European protectorate, similar to that which has been established over the Danubian Principalities."

The Brussels *Nord* leans to the unfavorable side of the contingency. In its "*Revues Politique*" that journal says:

"The language of the Austrian Press, and the sustained efforts continued to be made by Viennese diplomacy to rouse the public opinion and Press in Germany, and to hurry on the Governments to compromising acts, do not seem to indicate a return to a more conciliatory disposition. We are assured even that the intentions of the Cabinet of Vienna have been revealed in a very peremptory fashion within the last day or two, by a reply somewhat as follows to the representatives of Prussia and England, on offering the mediation of their Governments: 'It is not mediators, but allies, that we want. So haughty an attitude yields no good augury for the success of the step Lord COWLEY is commissioned to try—a last step, by-the-by, for it will decide the question whether diplomacy is to avow itself vanquished, and give way to more pressing arguments.'"

FRANCE.

The Paris and Marseilles Corn markets were dull. The coming crops promised an early and abundant harvest. In the silk markets of St. Etienne and Lyons, prices were maintained in consequence of expected large orders from America in the Spring.

Christy's Minstrels have had the honor of an introduction at the Imperial Court. A temporary theatre was constructed in the Salle de Diane. The Emperor and Empress, Prince JEROME, Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTILDE, the Princess MARMILDE, and about 200 guests witnessed the performance, and laughed immensely at the Yankee drollery of the blackened-faced histrionists.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mails from Calcutta of Jan. 22, and Hong Kong Jan. 15, reached England on the 26th ult.

The letters confirm the complete pacification of Oude. Lord CLYDE arrived at Lucknow on the 17th of JANUARY.

Jung BAHADOOR had announced his readiness not only to drive out the NANA and the Begum, but his willingness to go himself upon the expedition.

The correspondent of the *Times* hopes by the next mail to announce the surrender of the Begum and the execution or suicide of the NANA.

Lord ELGIN's expedition up the Yang-tse-Kiang extended as far as Hang-Kow, in lat. 30° 32' N., long. 114° 13' E., and is said to have been successful. During his stay there the river fell so much that the steamers *Furious* and *Cruiser* were unable to make their way down, and would have to remain till next Spring.

Details of the fresh disturbances at Canton show that a body of 700 troops, having been fired upon by a party of Braves, a strong expedition was organized, and the village occupied by the Braves was destroyed, and 50 or 60 of the Chinese were killed.

[illegible] Hong Kong [illegible] Jan. 14.

[illegible] Jan. 15.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The dates from the Cape of Good Hope are to the 21st January. There is no news of moment. At Natal a bitter quarrel of two years duration between the Council and the Governor had come to a crisis. The Council refused to pass the estimates and was dissolved.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

As advised in the latest news by the Arabia, Consols advanced ½ ₩ cent. on the 28th ult., under the influence of the pacific assurances in Parliament on the night previous. At one time in the day the advance was equal to ¾ ₩ cent., but it was not sustained. On Monday, the 28th, the market opened heavily, and under the unfavorable tone of the accounts from Paris, prices subsequently gave way ¼ ₩ cent.

On the 1st inst., the market was further depressed, and prices gave way ¼ ₩ cent. The official closing quotations for Consols were 93½@93¾, money and account, but afterwards sales were made as low as 93¼.

There had been rather more demand for money to meet a payment on the Turkish loan, and the rate for best bills was rarely under 2¼@2¾ ₩ cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

On the 28th ult., the Shares of the Illinois Central Railroad receded to 87@88 discount; New-York Central 6s of '83 sold at 93¼; Shares were quoted at 73@75. Erie Shares, 13@15.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 2.

COTTON—On Saturday, (the day the *Arabia* sailed,) our latest dispatch advised a buoyant market, with an advance of 1-16d. in prices. The buoyancy has continued, and a further advance of 1-16d. @ ⅛d. is generally reported. The sales of the three days foot up about 25,000 bales, including some 5,000 on speculation and 3,000 for export. The market closes firm at fully 7¼d. for middling Orleans and 6 13-16d. for middling uplands. Messrs. CRAIG & SONS quote strict middling Orleans at 7¼d. Useful Cotton is only sparingly offered.

At Manchester continued favorable advices from India have further strengthened the market, and prices have slightly advanced. Producers continued to be fully engaged.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Wheat and Flour in improved inquiry, with sales, to a limited extent, at fully Friday's rates. Western Red Wheat, 8s. 9d.@9s. 3d.; White, 9s. 7d. @10s.; Southern, 10s. @10s. 6d. Corn steady, with retail sales, at 3s. 10d. @4s. 2d. for mixed and Yellow, and 7s. @7s. 3d. for White.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull but holders firm. Pork quiet; Irish rather lower. Bacon unchanged. Lard—No transactions reported, and prices nominal. Tallow slow and rather easier. Butchers' Association, 33s. 6d. @34s.

PRODUCE—Resin dull at 4s. 9d. @4s. 10d. for common. Bark sells slowly at 9s. 5d. for Philadelphia and 7s. 6d. @8s. for Baltimore. Clover-seed dull and drooping owing to receipts. Fine new American nominal at 60s. Ashes quiet at 29s. for Pots and 31s. for

CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Constitutional Amendment Passed Yesterday—Mr. Seward's Speech—Mr. Douglas's Speech—Mr. Crittenden's Speech—A Speech of Considerable Length by Mr. Trumbull—The Homestead Bill Discussed—Mr. Hunter's Speech—Mr. Collamer's Speech—Mr. Clingman and the Public Printing—Mr. Bigler's Speech—Mr. Wade's Speech—Mr. Fessenden's Speech—Mr. Mason's Speech—Mr. Toombs's Speech—Mr. Pugh's Speech—Mr. Bayard's Speech—Mr. Iverson's Speech—Mr. Benjamin's Speech—Mr. Slidell's Speech—Mr. Davis's Speech—Mr. Brown's Speech—Mr. Green's Speech—Mr. Johnson's Speech—Mr. Hale's Speech—Mr. Foot's Speech—Mr. Chandler's Speech—Mr. Wilson's Speech—Mr. Sumner's Speech—Mr. Collamer's Speech—Mr. Fessenden's Speech—Mr. Douglas's Speech—Mr. Crittenden's Speech—Mr. Trumbull's Speech—Mr. Hunter's Speech—Mr. Clingman's Speech—Mr. Bigler's Speech—Mr. Wade

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The new Governor of Pennsylvania, Hon. CHARLES A. MAGRAW, was inaugurated at Harrisburg yesterday, being sworn in by Chief Justice WOODWARD, of the Supreme Court. The oath was administered in the presence of the Legislature, the Supreme Court, and a large concourse of citizens. The new Governor delivered his inaugural address, which was a clear and able exposition of the principles of the Democratic party, and a manly declaration of his purpose to administer the affairs of the State in accordance with the Constitution and the laws. He recommended the repeal of the present registry law, the abolition of the Board of Public Charities, the reduction of the State debt, the passage of a homestead exemption law, and the enactment of a law providing for the punishment of bribery in elections. He also recommended the passage of a law to prevent the issuing of passes by railroad companies to members of the Legislature, and the enactment of a law to prevent the granting of passes by railroad companies to State officers. He closed by urging the necessity of economy in the administration of the State Government, and the payment of the public debt. The inaugural ceremonies were witnessed by a large concourse of people, and passed off without any disturbance.

The Democratic Convention of Delaware met at Dover yesterday, and nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, GARRETT GRAY, of Sussex county; for Secretary of State, JOHN P. COMEGYS, of Kent county; for Auditor, JOHN H. HOPKINS, of New Castle county; for Treasurer, JOHN W. HOUSTON, of Sussex county. The platform declares that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore the Union, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore the Constitution, and that the Republican party has violated it; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore peace, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore prosperity, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore economy, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore honesty, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore the rights of the States, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore the rights of the people, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore the rights of the press, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore the rights of conscience, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore the rights of the ballot-box, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore the rights of trial by jury, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore the rights of habeas corpus, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore the rights of the writ of error, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore the rights of the writ of prohibition, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore the rights of the writ of mandamus, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore the rights of the writ of quo warranto, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore the rights of the writ of certiorari, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore the rights of the writ of supersedeas, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore the rights of the writ of attachment, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore the rights of the writ of injunction, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore the rights of the writ of ejectment, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore the rights of the writ of replevin, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore the rights of the writ of partition, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore the rights of the writ of dower, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore the rights of the writ of dedimus potestatem, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore the rights of the writ of ad quod damnum, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore the rights of the writ of scire facias, and that the Republican party has failed to do so; that the Democratic party is the only party which can restore the rights of the writ of habeas corpus

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Police.—The American Printing Machine Company has a contract with the Police Commissioners to furnish the Police Department with 75 machines for printing descriptions of criminals, and other matter connected with the Police Department. The machines will be delivered at the City Court-house, in Brooklyn, on the 1st of January next.

Board of Education.—Regular meeting this evening at 7 o'clock, at the City Court-house, when the following business will be transacted:—Reports from the Committee on Finance, Teachers, Buildings, Supplies, Evening Schools, Text-books, Apparatus, Music, Lots, Printing, Rules and Regulations, Salaries, Fuel, Repairs, Ventilation, Warming and Gas-fixtures, Lands, Leases, Rents, Claims, Law, Sites, Plans and Specifications

FARMS.

GROCERIES.

FURNITURE

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 16, 1870.

The Constitution reported from the Committee on Cities, to which it had been referred, providing that no person shall be appointed a police officer in the City of New-York, between the first day of November and the first day of April of each year, who shall not have been a resident of the City for one year next preceding his appointment, nor unless he shall be a citizen of the United States, and able to read and write the English language understandingly, was taken up, and, after a brief discussion, in which Messrs. Cornell, Ingham, Lamport, Ketchum and Bergen participated, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Cornell introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of Police Justices in the City of New-York, and for the abolition of the Police Courts. Referred to the Committee on Cities.

Mr. Ingham introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of Police Justices in the City of New-York, and for the abolition of the Police Courts. Referred to the Committee on Cities.

Mr. Ingham introduced a bill to amend the Charter of the City of New-York